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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 50.] THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858. [WHOLE No. 466.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57 1y

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 5½ cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, DEAVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in
BURNSVILLE
on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3 00
Higher do do	5 00
Classics and Algebra,	8 00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior article—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO
May 1, 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
April 15, '58.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.
McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.
GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, '58.

100 Large Quarto Family
BIBLES just received at ASTON'S

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.
The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

What is the Movement?

Many persons affect to believe that only a full consciousness of approaching pecuniary disaster could have roused the thinking and substantial men of this community to a true sense of the necessity of crushing out the evil elements which, for several years past, have so ruinously dominated here. Than any such supposition nothing can be more erroneous, for public opinion in the last two years has been gradually forming and maturing to make the issues which is now presented; namely, whether the cut-throats and vagabonds who congregate here, like a second San Francisco, from every State in the Union and every nation abroad, shall rule and ruin it; or, whether its industry, its integrity, and its intelligence, shall assume the control and compel such wretches to abdicate and depart. If the question ever was a political one it has long since ceased to be so in the estimation of the public at large, whether the kind of people who have been lording it over this city shall be permited to rob, plunder, and assassinate at discretion, untouched by the laws, unchecked by popular will, until at length silent protests and universal disgust have given way to determined organization, and a resolute intention to maintain law and right by the strong arm of legitimate popular authority.

The demoralization consequent upon what is called the success of Know Nothingism, exceeds belief; hundreds of youths in this city, many of them the sons of parents of the highest social standing, and exalted moral worth, have been ruined in mind, morals and character; being led in the indulgence of the lowest and basest vices and entrapped into the commission of punishable crimes in order to obtain the means of vicious indulgence.—The number of estimable families who have thus been brought to sorrow exceeds, as we have stated, credibility, and how could it be otherwise, when the merest boys associated with the vilest thieves and murderers, flourishing their knives and pistols, dirking, for the fun of the thing, any obnoxious poor person that came along, and chanting in half-drunken insanity "Rip Sam," as they yelled and reeled to the lowest haunts to sleep off the effects of their first debaucheries? It is sights like these, and not idle or real alarm for the safety of property, which have at length stirred and quickened this torpid community into healthful activity, and we shall be disappointed in the composition of the men who have taken control of the movement if they abandon it before our city is purged of the villains who have made it a by-word, a scoff, a reproach and a hell.

The man of property has of course a very great interest in its preservation and he must be blind and stupid who does not observe how rapidly its value is depreciatting under the operation of the causes to which we have so often alluded; but what is property compared with the moral health of the rising generation of this place, or the decline in the value of lots in juxtaposition with the purity, the sanctity, the holiness of the domestic temple?

Ignorant and depraved brutes may laugh and think it is a good joke to see precocious ruffianism play off its sanguinary tricks; and we have seen well dressed, pretentious miscreants stimulate to such exploits; but the parent who cares for his own and his family's honor must be strangely constituted, if he can witness such deeds without grief, bitterness of feeling and inexpressible mortification. And it is in this spirit good men do and have viewed the demoralization around us, and to the ripening of the conviction in their minds that the time had arrived to make an effort at its extirpation it is we attribute, and not to the apprehensions of property, the manly spirit of resolution and determination now being embodied in this place to effect a radical and thorough reformation.

WHOLESOME MILK!—The Chicago Democrat says:

"There are several persons in our city who supply families with milk that have not a cow in the world. They manufacture milk from chalk and drugs."

ALL NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.—Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has been reappointed Navy Agent at Boston.—The sons of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, and John Tyler, are all National Democrats.

A Southern Methodist minister, detailing his experience on a certain circuit, counted twenty six children that were named after him, and added that during the year he received, as compensation for his labor, thirteen dollars.

If girls would have roses on their cheeks, they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies and get up with the morning glories.

Mr. McRae assailing Messrs. Wiley and Courts.

Our readers will perceive by the report of the discussion in Greenville, that Mr. McRae has deemed it necessary, in order to sustain his position and to strengthen his cause, to assail publicly these faithful and meritorious public officers.

Mr. Wiley, is a patient, energetic, laborious, and faithful public servant. No man *could* be more devoted to his duties than he is; and he has been and is doing much more for the State, physically, morally, and intellectually, than Mr. McRae can ever hope to accomplish. We have always found him accurate in his figures and calculations, and thoroughly informed in educational statistics. It does not follow because, when quite a young man, he wrote a novel or so and some poetry, that he is not a man of judgment and common sense; nor is it, we submit, in good taste in Mr. McRae to sneer at his holy calling as a minister of the Gospel. Surely Mr. McRae intended no such sneer; but wherefore the allusion?—The gentleman has done both himself and Mr. Wiley injustice. We would rather have the reputation which Calvin H. Wiley is building up, and be instrumental in doing the good which he is doing, than to sit in Senates or in Governor's chairs, or to lead armies to conquests over fields of blood. *His* work will endure. Marble will decay and brass fret to dust; but he who works on the intellect works not only for the perishable present but for the eternal hereafter. Generations to come will rise up and honor and bless this man, who is laboring to educate and elevate his kind. Common School teachers, and the igenuous *children of the people*, in thousands of school houses from the sands of Currituck to the mountains of Cherokee, already know him and love him; and such allusions as Mr. McRae has thought proper to make to him, will be remembered and resented by the friends of education in all portions of the State.

It seems, too, that Mr. McRae, in order to produce the impression that the State is in a chronic decline, so as to induce the people to beg for government lands, went so far as to say that the State credit would have been dishonored on a certain occasion, if a friend of his New York had not come to her relief.—And when Judge Ellis read a letter from Mr. Courts, the State Treasurer, showing that Mr. McRae was utterly mistaken, all the gentleman could say by way of reply was, that Mr. Courts was of late so "bewildered" as not to know what he was about! Now, we undertake to say, that Courts' head is never so clear as when he is engaged in providing means to preserve the State credit; and that, up to this time, that credit has been preserved without even the shadow of a stain. And it *will be* preserved hereafter, happen what may. Look, Mr. McRae, at the stock market in New York, and then say if our bonds are declining, or if our credit is in peril. On the 7th instant—we quote from the New York *Journal of Commerce*—the "stock market opened at a farther decline," and yet North Carolina stocks went up from 95 to 96, standing 12 cents higher in the dollar than those of the young and flourishing State of Missouri. Will Mr. McRae, when addressing the people, now and then lay facts of *this* kind before them?

But Mr. Courts can afford to laugh at all this. Mr. McRae's allusions will pass him as the idle wind and harm him not. And all we have to say in conclusion is, that if Mr. McRae does not like Mr. Wiley's and Mr. Courts's figures, let him deal less with them, and rely more on his own financial skill. Let him go to work, in the first place, and figure out his vote on the first Thursday in August next. *That*, we hesitate not to say, will give him a more thorough disgust for figures than he has ever had before.—*Raleigh Standard.*

They already have two Lunatic Asylums in Virginia, and the last Legislature of that State passed an act for building a third one. It has not yet been located.

A GOVERNOR FLOGGED.—The Missouri Telegraph says that Governor Stewart, of that State, while pretty drunk, got into a quarrel with a Mr. Vandiver, about the pardon of the St. Louis murderer, O'Blennis, which ended in a fight, the Governor getting a very satisfactory thrashing. Stewart's friends say it was not fair, as he was too drunk to fight.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A colored firm in Newark, N. J., having suffered some pecuniary embarrassments, recently closed business, and the senior member gave the following "notis" to the public:

"De disholution of co-parsnips heretofo resisting twixt me and Jones, in de barber perfession, am heretofo resolved. Pussons who ose mus pay the inscriber. Dem what the furm ose mus call on Jones, as the furm is insolved. JONSON."

Peace in Utah.

We find in the Washington *Union* of Friday, the President's Message announcing that the difficulties with the Mormons had terminated. We subjoin the message and the *Union's* comments.

The troublesome problem of Mormonism has been solved by the promptness, decision, and resolute firmness of Mr. Buchanan. The festering sore, the cancerous ulcer of of fanatical licentiousness, has been subjected to the knife and actual cautery. The experiment has proved perfectly successful. The disease is cured. The country will hail with intense satisfaction the news of the Mormon submission to the laws and officers of the United States.

So long as the forces sent to Utah were inadequate to overawe the Mormons, they did not scruple to commit any act of rebellion and war. Indeed, by a unanimous vote of their legislature, these deluded people adopted an address to Congress, so treasonable and disrespectful, that it was treated with the greatest indignity by that body. Whilst General Johnson's little command seemed to be beyond the reach of succor and support, nothing but vengeance was breathed from the tabernacle of the Mormon Prophet; but no sooner had the ample preparations been made to march a crushing and overwhelming force to the City of the Saints, than a change was obvious in the demeanor of the Mormons. Day by day their resolutions grew fainter and fainter, until the banners of our advancing columns had scarcely been fairly unfurled to the winds of the prairies, before Young and his dupes fairly "cut and run." The sixty thousand saints snugly ensconced in the centre of inaccessible mountains, and an almost trackless desert, with their ten thousand disciplined troops, have succumbed to the majesty of the law, backed by the army, and enforced by the firm resolution of the President. The wisdom of this policy is fully vindicated, and the thorough preparation for enforcing submission has proved a most judicious plan of wise economy:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the copy of a dispatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt City, on the second of May, and received at the department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the regiments of two volunteers authorized by the act of Congress approved on the 7th April last "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers, authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the frontier of Texas against hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits. JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington City, June 10, 1858.

Deacon Briggs.

Old Deacon Briggs is as remarkable for his closeness as Dickens' man Barkis. His name has come to be a proverb for such an economy as ever makes the man the subject of ridicule and contempt. One bitter cold morning a few falls ago, he bade the boys drive together all the pigs that were to be fattened for market, into the little yard just at the corner of the house. A pig was caught by one of the youngsters—the Deacon with a pair of pincers in one hand, a sharp knife in the other, seized the unfortunate by the tail and cut it off close up. So, through the whole herd, leaving not a pig with even the stump of a tail. Cort, who worked for his grandfather, stood by in amazement—his hands in his pockets, his body warped into a crescent by the cold, and his teeth jawing against the outrage with a prodigious chatter. At last he stuttered out:

"Grandpa, what are you cutting off those tails for?"

Sober and solemn was Deacon Briggs, as he replied:

"You will never be a rich man, for you do not know what it is to be savin'. You ought to know, my child, that it takes a bushel of corn to fatten an inch of tail."

There is a man out west who has moved so often that now whenever a covered wagon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs and cross their legs ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

Discussion at Clinton, Sampson County.

In fullfillment of a published appointment Messrs. Ellis and McRae, the candidates of the Democratic and opposition parties respectively, addressed the people of Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday, the 22d instant. Wishing to hear the two gentlemen together, as well as to enjoy the pleasure of meeting many of our friends in that county, we made a hurried visit to Clinton on the occasion of the discussion. Judge Ellis arrived on Friday evening. Mr. McRae, having addressed the people of Robeson on the day previous, did not arrive until about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon. The Judge, who had been somewhat indisposed previous to the opening of the canvass, and measureably since, appeared to have improved in health, and felt better than he had for some time. Mr. McRae, apart from the fatigue of travel, appeared also to be in good health. A goodly number of the citizens of the county continued to arrive during the forenoon, and at the time agreed upon for opening the discussion, 12 1-2 o'clock, the Court House was filled; indeed, we might say, thronged. Our obliging host, Beaman, had hurried dinner in order to accommodate, and thus all were prepared to listen, without interruption, to the addresses of the candidates.

At about 25 minutes to one Mr. McRae opened. He said he had traveled far that morning, and endured considerable fatigue, in order to keep his appointment with the good people of Sampson, before whom, he said, he did not appear as the candidate of a party, although his party affiliations were well known to them.

Mr. McRae then proceeded to draw a dark picture of the position of the State of North Carolina, and stated that she was either stationary or retrograding—that from 1830 to 1840, she had hardly increased in population, and from 1840 to 1850 had only increased 14 per cent. That her towns had not grown—her manufactures flourished, nor her wealth increased. That her town property was now depressed—her Railroad stocks below par—her debts already five millions, and her future liability six millions, and consequently her taxation greatly increased, and he contended that the rate of taxation must be still more increased. He asserted that the amount of revenue to be raised two years hence must be something like double of what it now is. That the State, under the acts chartering the Western N. C. Railroad Co., and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co., was liable to be called on for four millions for the first, and two millions for the second. That ten year bonds negotiated in 1849 would soon be due and must be met, along with the interest on the above sums.—He did not say this for the purpose of casting blame, but to call attention to it. He did not blame internal improvement men. For himself he would not recommend the increase of the State debt to the extent of one dollar for any work of Internal Improvement now in progress in North Carolina. We understand Mr. McRae as agreeing with his competitor, Judge Ellis, that the appropriations under the acts chartering the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road are already binding on the State, and therefore cannot come under the head of increase. Mr. McRae did not believe in the right to tax posterity for our Internal Improvements, nor to make those not directly on the line of such works bear any part of the burdens they imposed.

Mr. McRae commented at some length on Judge Ellis' letter to Mr. Dancy, also upon the Charlotte Convention and the platform therein adopted. He was quite severe and inclined to ridicule those gentlemen, formerly of the Whig party, but now acting with the Democrats, particularly those of them who attended the Charlotte Convention as delegates and took part in its proceedings.—He thought the resolution on Internal Improvements two sided and equivocal, intended to bear one signification in the East and another in the West. He said that his competitor, Judge Ellis, went for the Western Road, tunnel included, also the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Fayetteville and Western R. Road. He (Mr. McRae) would not go for any further aid to the Western N. C. Road or the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road nor for any appropriation to the Fayetteville snd Western Road. Would transfer to the last named work, to aid in its completion, State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road. From this it would appear that McRae himself does not have any dependence upon distribution, for when the Fayetteville Road is brought home to him, he is forced to fall back upon some other "plan."

Mr. McRae made some sport over what he seemed to consider the new born zeal of the Wilmington Journal, the Raleigh Standard and Judge Ellis in behalf of Fayetteville.—The files of our paper will show that we have said nothing since the canvass commenced that we had not said before. Of course we take it for grated that Mr. McRae misstated simply through want of information on this particular fact.

Mr. McRae then went on to say that he was an Internal Improvement man—that he did not want the public works of the State neglected or their prosecution stopped, but he wanted to point the people to the vast public domain as a resource out of which to obtain the means to discharge their debts and lighten their taxation. He contended that this domain was being squandered or given away, and that North Carolina ought to go for distribution in order that she might derive all the benefits that he believed Ohio, Illinois and other new States had derived from land grants. He said that there had been more lands given away than there had been sold, by several millions of acres. He drew a glowing picture of the growth of Illinois and of Ohio, the giant of the West, with her revenue of $3,600,000, and her large school fund. He appealed loudly to the poor men of Sampson to get this fund—to them he called. The rich men might not want it—they might not want the sons of the poor educated lest they should come in competition with their own sons, etc.

Mr. McRae did not assert that the constitution in words conferred the power to distribute, but claimed it to stand on the same footing with Mr. Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana. He then proceeded to quote and refer to various instances in which he asserted the power had been exercised and its exercise had met the approval of leading Democrats, as Wm. R. King and others. This portion of Mr. McRae's speech was, so far as it went, identical with that which he delivered some time since in Wilmington. He did not refer definitely to his plan of distribution, and gave way a little before his time had expired, stating that he was very much fatigued and would notice some other points in his reply to Judge Ellis. Mr. McRae spoke about an hour and three quarters.

Mr. McRae having concluded, Judge Ellis rose to reply. His competitor, he said, had repudiated the notion of appearing as the candidate of a party, while, at the same time, he claimed to be a Democrat. He (Judge Ellis) was proud to say that he was the candidate of the great Democratic party, a party with which he had always taken a pride and pleasure in acting, and in sustaining whose principles and organization he had, in times gone by, stood shoulder to shoulder with his competitor. To that party and to its organization the country and the South owed much. It had conducted us safely through perils from which all other political parties had shrunk. To it, under God, was due much of our present prosperity—to it alone could the South look with any confidence, for future security. He warned his brother Democrats to beware of attacks upon Democratic principles and Democratic organization—to forsake neither from considerations of mere expediency—to run after no deceptive nostrums, from which none of the benefits promised by their vendors could possibly be realized, but from which certain and inevitable evils must flow.

His competitor had referred disparagingly to the Democratic State Convention and the State platform of the party adopted by that Convention—he had thus, by ridiculing their State Convention, to which the Democrats of Sampson had sent delegates, presented his first claim to the support of Democrats. His second claim was the ridicule heaped upon the Democratic platform. In both he was cordially sustained by those *tried* and *true* Democratic Organs, the *Raleigh Register*, the *Wilmington Herald*, and other K. Nothing papers of the State, and his cordial affiliation with the bitterest opponents of the Democratic party was *another* great reason why Democrats should desert the principles and break up the organization of their party to follow after Mr. McRae. But Mr. McRae had a platform of his own laid down in his letter to Mr. Dancy. Mr. McRae had said that he ran no risk of missing the plank. Not easily, since it was made to catch all sorts of people—to *take them in*, so to speak. But having fixed up this remarkable platform Mr. McRae was seized with an excess of modesty, and didn't want to step on it himself. He wanted a "practical farmer," and then the "practical farmer," Mr. Leak, stepped on it, thinking himself invited, but he soon found his mistake, when the *Raleigh Register* coolly informed him that he wouldn't do—he couldn't hurt the organization of the Democratic party enough. In fact the Register, butted Mr. Leak off the platform about as coolly as the locomotive butted the bull off the bridge, and at length Mr. McRae steps on it and the *Raleigh Register* hoists his name as that of the man who is to make the inroads on the Democratic party, and Democrats are expected to vote for him!

Judge Ellis read the internal Improvement resolution of the Democratic State Convention. There were now three Railroads in course of construction in the State—the Western North Carolina Road—the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and the Fayetteville and Western Road. For two of these Roads appropriations had already been made; for the third there had been none, and it had so far failed for the want of it. The Legislature of North Carolina had already appropriated $4,000,000, and authorized a State subscription of that amount to the stock of the Western North Carolina Road. It had also authorized an endorsement by the State of the bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road to the amount of something like two million dollars. These things were done, and neither himself nor his competitor could affect them by any recommendation, no matter which should be elected. He (Judge Ellis) was totally misrepresented on this point by the Raleigh Register and the Wilmington Herald. The misrepresentation was, no doubt, unintentional, but it was none the less a misrepresentation, which these papers owed it to themselves to correct. He did not propose to recommend to the next Legislature any appropriation for the Western N. C. Road, nor for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road. The appropriations had been already made to both—both had the guarantee of the State. The amounts appropriated would, in his opinion, be sufficient to complete these works. These amounts could not be called for—the existing appropriation could not be exhausted for years.—And he never even thought of recommending to the next Legislature to make any new appropriation for either of these works. If, perhaps years hence, contrary to his expectation and belief, the amounts appropriated should not complete these works, he would certainly consider it sound policy *then* for the State, if her means would allow, to give the small additional sums which might be necessary to complete them and put them in a position to yield a return to the treasury, and confer their full measure of benefit on the State, rather than, for want of such small additional sums, to allow them to stop short and prove comparatively valueless. In regard to the Fayetteville Road, he would recommend to the next Legislature that it be placed in as favorable a position as the other two roads.

Judge Ellis referred to the disposition exhibited by Mr. McRae, who claims to be a Democrat, to find fault with everything that the Democratic party does. He didn't like the Democratic Convention because there were some gentlemen there who used to be in opposition, but who had yielded to reason and joined themselves with us. Why, what had we been laboring for but to convince and convert those opposed to us? He was not pleased with the President because he did not appoint Abraham Venable. He was not pleased with Kansas. He was not pleased with Governor Bragg's appointments, and all this captiousness with Democrats, while his own name floated at the mast-heads of the Know Nothing presses of the State!

Once Mr. McRae was for organization—for Democratic candidates and Democratic organization. In 1852 he had presided over a Democratic State Convention, and expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him in calling him to do so. That Convention had endorsed the very improvements over which he now made such a fuss. In 1858 Mr. McRae was down on party candidates and organization, down on the system of Improvements he had been for in 1852.—The Convention over which Mr. McRae presided in 1852—the resolutions passed by it—were ridiculed by the Raleigh Register *then* equally as the Charlotte Convention and its platform are *now*, and yet now we find Mr. McRae hand and glove with the Register, and his name at its head.

Judge Ellis proceeded to the constitutionality of distribution—he read the authority of Mr. Calhoun who pronounced it unconstitutional, and thought it even more unconstitution than abolition itself. He referred to Jackson's message vetoing Mr. Clay's bill—to Wm. R. King's report in 1833. Even Messrs. Clay and Webster had considered the distribution of the lands as unconstitutional.—Mr. McRae himself had voted against Mr. Barringer's resolution in 1842. In 1852 he had in the Baltimore National Convention which nominated Mr. Pierce, of which he was a member, pronounced it "repugnant to the Constitution." In 1852 Mr. McRae had characterized distribution as a stain upon the escutcheon of Henry Clay, a bid for popularity, contrary to the "Deeds of Cession," unconstitutional and unwise.

His competitor had characterized the Democratic principle on this point as a shadow, an abstraction—it was an abstraction which, since Mr. McRae had commenced distributionist, had put thirty six millions of money into the treasury of the United States; had saved us paying that much by way of tariff into the treasury; and more than that much by way of protection to the manufacturers of that section whose constant aim appears to be to strike at our most vital interests. He (Judge Ellis) addressed himself to the people of Sampson as sensible business men, as reasoning men, not as rich men or poor men, for he did not appeal to prejudices as his competitor did—he appealed to reason, and he asked them what practical result could be expected from distribution, even if it was constitutional? If they took this money, the price of the public lands, and carried it from the people's Treasury in Washington, to the people's Treasury in Raleigh, what would they gain? If they got it at Raleigh, they would have to pay it back at Washington. If $8,000,000 a year were taken out of the Federal Treasury, or prevented going in, the $8,000,000 would have to be made up; and if North Carolina got her "share" of the distribution, she would also be certain to have too her full share of the taxation. This whole thing was just neither more nor less than assumption of State debts, and the construction of Internal Improvements by the General Government. It was the very thing the Black Republicans wanted. *They* did not care how much the United States Treasury might be depleted, because it would create a necessity for a high tariff, and thus enable them to run their hands still more deeply into the pockets of the Southern people. Once concede the principle involved, and the Black Republicans would make plenty of use of it to pay *their* debts and build *their* roads, and impose onerous tariffs for their benefit, and the South might whistle.

He did not agree with his competitor in the dismal picture he drew of North Carolina. He showed from the official report of the Comptroller of the State, that the value of lands and town property throughout the State had increased full fifty per cent in the eight years between 1847 and 1855. This surely did not show that North Carolina was either stagnant or retrograding—emigration from the State had been checked, and very many who had gone elsewhere had returned to their old mother. He showed that our School system was the best and most efficient at the South. The report of the Superintendent showed that instead of the hundred thousand illiterate persons that Mr. McRae in his Fayetteville speech, had said were growing up in the State, the number was only four thousand, that instead of one in four of males and one in three of females growing up in ignorance, as was formerly the case, there was now only one in fifty. He believed that an honester, more independent, more correctly trained and happier people were growing up in North Carolina than in Illinois or Ohio. The State was more prosperous since 1850, and he felt no hesitation in expressing his opinion that the census of 1860 would show a much larger rate of increase than for any ten years previous. North Carolina contained no district that would send to Congress any such man as Joshua R. Giddings. As for the picture of future taxation, he believed that to be wholly overdrawn—the debts which his competitor had figured up could not become charges upon the public treasury for years, because it was impossible that the conditions under which the appropriations were made to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road and the Western N. C. Road could be complied with, so as to call for these appropriations under a number of years. Neither did he believe that these roads would be the dead loss upon the treasury that had been represented. When completed he believed they would assist in bearing the burdens of the State. He did not apprehend the necessity of any largely increased taxation, nor of any very heavy taxation at all, as a permanent thing. When the improvements were gone into, out of which debt has arisen, all parties were equally responsible—all knew that they must cost money—Mr. McRae knew it. He had presided over a Democratic Convention in 1852 which recommended their prosecution, and in the same year had pronounced distribution repugnant to the Constitution, so that, while going for prosecution, he could not then have contemplated payment out of the public lands.

Mr. McRae had talked of "squandering." There may have been improper land bills passed, but for that the Democrats were not responsible, as they could not be held to answer for the doings of a corporal's guard of men like Douglas. But the lands had not been squandered to the extent represented—much of what was called squandering was an act of justice to those who had fought the battles of their country, and no American heart would refuse to recognize the consideration. Much had been given in the way of swamp lands, which the States would drain and the United States would not, and therefore never could have realized a dollar from. Some were ceded to the States in consideration of their waiving the right of taxation over the balance. The school lands were parts of this cession, and he thought the equivalent a just one. So, brought down to a point, the railroad grants, about which so much was said, formed a very small part; and although abuses had crept in, the balance of well informed opinion was that the United States Treasury had, on the whole, been a gainer by these alternate section grants, to which, however, he was opposed from their tendency to abuse.

But his competitor's plan was impracticable. That plan was to close up the land offices for ten years. For the United States to stop sales for that length of time. To issue land warrants to the States for all the amount of lands withdrawn, about three hundred millions of acres. If the land offices were closed, who was to prevent squatting? If three hundred millions were thrown on the market, who was to buy them in ten years? If thirty-two States were competing for customers, who does not know that warrants would go down to a little or nothing and the lands be sacrificed, North Carolina's "share" included. There was no danger of further extravagant grants during Mr. Buchanan's administration—he was pledged against them, and he would redeem his pledges.—Judge Ellis closed with an earnest appeal to the people of the South to be harmonious and united, and not to commence here in North Carolina the disorganization of the Democratic party, a consummation so ardently desired by the Black Republicans. Judge Ellis spoke two hours.

Mr. McRae rose to reply. He thought the speech of his competitor a most extraordinary one—he had indulged in sarcasm and invective, but had not met his (Mr. McRae's) arguments. He (Mr. McRae) had pointed out to the people the burdens under which they labored, and the still greater burdens under which they would soon have to labor, and he had suggested a remedy.—Mr. McRae referred to the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, granting six millions of acres to the States for the foundation of agricultural colleges.—He eulogised the object and censured the Democratic members of Congress for voting against it. He said his competitor and those who acted with him professed great devotion to the South and yet went for the admission of Kansas with a land grant of twenty three millions of acres, and this to a State that would send a free soil member of Congress and two free soil Senators. He quoted Mr. Ashe's address to his constitutents in 1852, in which Mr. A. complained of the squandering going on, and stated that he could not then say how that squandering was to be stopped. He again commented upon the Charlotte Convention, to which he said all sorts of birds flocked,—owls, bats, jay birds, etc., mentioning by name Messrs. Kerr, Osborne, Steele, Gen. Winslow, and others.—He again contended that the Internal Improvement resolution of that Convention was equivocal, and read from the Western Sentinel to show that one Democratic paper understood it to mean something else from what the Standard and Journal did.

He referred to the distribution position assigned to Judge Ellis in 1853 by the Wilmington Free Press, contending that Mr. Ellis owed to himself and to his friend Mr. Ashe to have contradicted the assertion of the Press, if it did him injustice.

Judge Ellis rejoined and dissected Morrill's bill, showing it to a Trojan horse bearing evil to the South, and, principle apart, granting land under conditions to which North Carolina could not accede. He corrected Mr. McRae about the original bill for the admission of Kansas. Kansas *claimed* 23,000,000 acres, but the bill disregarded that claim. He felt satisfied to stand with the South in favor of Kansas, when its admission established a principle dear to the Southern people and essential to their equality in the Union, when he saw how its probable defeat at one time was hailed by the abolitionists of the North—by Burlingame, Seward, Greely & Giddings as a blow struck for abolitionism—when these men hailed the defection of a few Southern men upon this question as an evidence of the growth of abolition feeling at the South.—However these men might do injustice to his competitor thereby, they would certainly rejoice over the success of that competitor.

Judge Ellis said he had never seen the paper called the Free Press until long afterwards. He had never authorized any one to use his name in 1853, or at any other time, in favor of distribution, for he never was in favor of it. He did not think there was any clashing among Democratic papers as asserted by his competitor.

Mr. McRae arose and stated that Judge Ellis had said in Anson that he would recommend to the next Legislature to make further appropriations for the railroads now in progress, if the credit of the State would allow. He wished the position of himself and his competitor distinctly stated and understood.

Judge Ellis said he had there taken the position which he now repeated—that no new appropriation could be needed for either the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or the Western N. C. Road—that he believed the appropriations already made would be sufficient to complete these works, and at any rate could not be exhausted for some years to come—if these appropriations did not fully complete these works he believed that it would be right and politic for the State, when the time came, to grant the necessary assistance, rather than to let works in which she had taken so large an interest, fail for want of a comparatively very small amount of money. He would allow the W. N. C. Road to progress simultaneously on both sides of the mountains. He would recommend to the next Legislature to treat the Fayetteville and Western Road as well as it has already treated either of the other two.

Mr. McRae—I would not recommend any measure that would add one cent to the present indebtedness of the State. I ask my competitor if he will, or will not do so.

Judge Ellis—I am too old a debater to be caught in that way. I have stated my position as plain as the English language admits.

Mr. McRae—He refuses to answer.

And so the debate closed. Throughout the gentlemen treated each other with marked courtesy and respect. Mr. McRae is a fluent and forcible speaker, and fully maintained his reputation, but failed to make any impression on the crowd, which went with Judge Ellis all through. The Judge's perfect coolness and self possession—his powers of quiet sarcasm—his close analysis and statesmanlike views made a most favorable impression, if any reliance is to be placed upon appearances. Mr. McRae seemed to feel this, and displayed some little irritation in his closing reply, and in the cross firing at the winding up. We state only the simple fact when we say that the Judge gave more than satisfaction to his friends. Mr. McRae will make no impression among the Democrats of Sampson, and Judge Ellis will receive some votes which have not previously been cast for a Democratic candidate.

New Material.—A Texas paper says the young ladies thereabouts are making great ravages on the grape vines, taking them for hoops.

An Old Soldier.—Gen. Scott will be seventy-two years old on the 14th inst. He has been in the army half a century.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We will send the "News" until after the election in August at the following rates:

Single copy,		$00 40
3	copies,	1 00
8	"	2 00
15	"	3 00
25	"	4 00

Invariably in advance.

Send on your clubs, and prepare to keep posted in the stirring events of the campaign.

We trust our friends who feel interested in the dissemination of correct principles, will exert themselves a little in procuring and forwarding us campaign subscribers.

The terms are put as low as possible, and will barely save us from loss.

The cash must in every instance accompany the order, as no paper will be sent until it is paid for.

Address, T. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News, Asheville.
May 27, 1858.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

In witness whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

L.S.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor.
Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.
May 27, 1858.—4w

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

ORDERED by his Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the 3rd Monday in July, 1858, and continue for two weeks, unless the public business shall sooner be dispatched.

All suitors, witnesses, and other persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, are notified to attend.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 27, 1858.
Spectator copy until Court.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his customers, and the public generally, that his Wool Carding Machine on Reems Creek, 8 miles north of Asheville, is in good condition, and that he is prepared to do work in good style and with accustomed despatch.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

June 10, 1858.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean.

A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

New and Cheap GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(*Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.*)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only*, and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 24, 1858.

For Governor,

Hon. J. W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,

W. W. AVERY, Esq.

OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,

Dr. JOHN YANCY,

OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,

Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff.

Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

Appointments for Messrs Ellis and McRae.

Yadkinville, Yadkin	Wednesday,	June 30.
Dobson, Surry,	Thursday,	July 1.
Wilkesborough, Wilkes,	Saturday,	" 3.
Boon, Watauga,	Monday,	" 5.
Lenoir, Caldwell,	Wednesday,	" 7.
Morganton, Burke,	Thursday,	" 8.

The Duty of the South.

No Southern man who possesses a grain of honesty, or a particle of self respect, will question the truth of the assertion, that the Administration of President Buchanan has been thus far all that the South could desire. He has nobly stood between us and our enemies, and with the Constitution in his hand, rebuked the foul spirit of Abolition, and bade traitors and fanatics cease to assail our chartered rights. As the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he has used his whole influence and power to preserve our equality in the government, and to place our constitutional rights beyond the polluting touch of the Goths and Vandals, who, to destroy us, would set fire to this the grandest temple ever dedicated to the Goddess of Liberty. His course meets the unqualified approbation of ninety nine hundredths of the Southern people. They wish to see his Administration sustained, for they very well know that while his principles and policy prevail, the South is safe.

In view of the fact that the President, however wise and patriotic, is almost powerless without the right kind of a Congress to back him, it is the imperative duty of the South to send only such men to represent her in that body as will give to the President of her choice a cordial and hearty support.—The South wants no representative of her's to annoy and embarrass the Administration of James Buchanan.

For example, the people of this District almost unanimously endorse Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and ardently desire to see it successful. Can any one suppose that they will so stultify themselves as to vote for Mr. Vance for Congress, an avowed and bitter enemy of the Administration, and a man who would take pleasure in embarrassing Mr. Buchanan, as far as he could? They will do no such foolish thing. It is due to Mr. Buchanan—it is due to the cause of Southern rights, and it is due to common honesty and fairness, that the Southern people send to the halls of Congress none but those who are able and willing to give a cordial and efficient support to the present patriotic Administration.

Mr. Avery is a bold, fearless and talented National Democrat—a man of mark at home and abroad, and one who can render efficient service not only in sustaining the Administration generally, but also in strengthening the South in Congress. Such men are needed, badly needed in that body. The South has no use for such politicians as Mr. Vance in that body—men who can see nothing higher than party, nor dearer than factious opposition to everything emanating from a Democratic President.

The freemen of the Mountain District will take no step backwards. Principles are principles with them, and not something to be put off and on at the bidding of selfish politicians. They have deliberately taken a stand from which they cannot be moved. Mountain men are proverbial for old fashioned common sense, and Mr. Vance will find they are not to be duped by the flimsey humbuggery with which he is attempting to mislead them. He may talk to the end of the race about "no partyism," but the fact stands out, broad and legible, that he was among the first and the most bitter of "Sam's" disciples, and is now one of the *very* few who still profess to not be ashamed of having ever belonged to the secret Order. Know Nothingism is in principle now what it has ever been. Age has not removed its deformity nor lessened its loathsomeness.

"The People's Party."

We have watched quietly the movements which for some weeks have been going on at Washington and elsewhere, by a certain class of politicians, for the purpose of organizing a new political party with the above catching cognomon. The leaders of the movement, like the fathers of the Know Nothing Order, profess to believe the present political organizations of the country altogether corrupt, and in the abundance of their patriotism they have undertaken to physic the body politic.

Without consultation with the people—without principles other than the absorbing love of plunder—without any indication that such an organization was desired, or would be acceptable to any portion of the country, a few very modest gentlemen get together in some fourth story back room in Washington City, and there lay the foundation of a great party which is to swallow up all other parties. And to cap the climax of model impudence they christen their bantling "The People's Party!"

John A. Gilmer of this State is understood to be one of the godfathers of this uncomely spawn. The last heard of him he was on his way to New York, in company with Humphrey Marshall, H. Winter Davis, and others of that ilk, to arrange the details and prepare the programme.

It is expected that this new firm will be able to work up all odd bits, scraps and fag ends now "lying about loose." Disaffected Democrats, wind broken Know Nothings, nigger stealing Black Republicans, are all to go into the seething pot, to come forth again simon pure patriots and first rate members of the great "People's Party!" This ring streaked and speckled crew, who are thus miraculously to be converted into honest politicians and genuine patriots, reminds us forcibly of the cave, the cauldon and the witches—

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake:
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell broth boil and bubble."

From such elements a great party is to arise and "save the country"! Faugh! The monster will be strangled at its birth. Such a hideous creature cannot be safely brought forth, and the pains of parturition will mingle with its death throes.

The people of this country have found by experience that there is but one "*People's* Party"—the National, time honored, and lion hearted Democracy. It's sun never sets—it's flag never surrenders—it's principles never change. Based upon the rock of the Constitution, it stands and will forever stand, the guardian of freedom and the hope of the Republic.

☞Gen. Jones continues to give his K. N. brother Vance particular thunder. He told him in his speech last week that he was a monomaniac on the subject of getting to Congress,—that so much had he thought upon it, and so ardently did he desire it, that his reason was capsized on that particular subject. We will not say positively that the General is right, but *circumstances* favor the opinion that he is. With principles diametrically opposed to those of forty nine fiftieths of the voters of the District, and with the odium still clinging to him of having been among the first, the noisiest and the bitterest of "*Sam's*" disciples, how *can* the gentleman delude himself into the hope that he stands even the shade of a shadow of a chance to be successful?

The first Thursday in August will knock the scales from his eyes and scatter the fog from his mind, leaving him in a condition to moralize profitably on the vanity of inordinate ambition.

☞We give up considerable of our space this week to an interesting report of the discussion at Clinton, Sampson county, between the candidates for Governor. Do not suffer its length to deter you from reading it. One thing is certain, Mr. McRae's position, *as defined himself*, is such as to preclude the idea of his getting any votes in this country. He is the avowed enemy of all our cherished projects, and if elected will use his influence to blast our every hope. The Western man who, with a knowledge of the facts, votes for Duncan McRae, deserves to be politically damned to the end of his mortal existence.

A Yankee in Trouble.

We published a brief despatch a few days since in regard to the attempt of a Yankee Captain to carry off five slaves from Norfolk, Va., in his vessel, bound for Yankee land.—The vessel was pursued, captured, and taken back to Norfolk, the negroes being found on board. Bayliss, the Captain, was tried at Norfolk on the 10th instant, on the charge of kidnapping, and sentenced to *forty years* in the Virginia Penitentiary! At his leisure he can ruminate on the wrongs of Cuffee and the beauties of nigger stealing.

"Busted."

It is reported that the Exchange Bank at Griffin, Georgia, has failed. Beware of the ruins.

Which Greenville?

Asheville is situated exactly midway between Greenville, Tenn., and Greenville, S. C.—60 miles to either, and Rail Road facilities to be had at both points. Western North Carolina has from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, traded at Greenville, S. C. Our merchants, too, have always brought their goods that way.—But the children of the present generation are wiser than their fathers, and Greenville enterprise and sagacity proposes to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. For some time past, the business men of that ancient burg, and especially that ricketty steam wagon, the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road, have seen proper to lay a killing embargo on North Carolina money—the Rail Road refusing to take it for freight or passage, and merchants, traders, and hotel keepers only taking it at a heavy discount.

This state of things, as might be expected, has exasperated our folks not a little, and they are turning their eyes to the *other* Greenville, where North Carolina money is rated at its real value, that is say, 100 cents to the dollar. Now, Western North Carolina, although she may have "apples" and "cabbage," which the *northern* Greenville may not want, will exercise her own discretion in the matter; and the *southern* Greenville can buy the aforementioned "apples" and "cabbage," or go without, as she may elect.

It is certain that goods ean be brought here from New York or New Orleans, via Greenville, Tenn., quicker and at less cost than by the old route. One of our mercantile houses has already made the experiment, and others will follow suit. Men will trade where they are best treated, and if the short sighted policy of our South Carolina neighbors should lose them the trade of this section, they can say, "*we did it.*"

We will correct an error into which our friend of the *Enterprise* has fallen in the subjoined article. He says the Bank at this place requires a heavy discount on S. Carolina money. Such we assure him is not the case now and never has been. South Carolina money is regarded sound as our own, which every body knows to be better than gold.

If the business men of Greenville, Tenn., are as shrewd as they should be, they will take advantage of the "tide" that will surely "lead on to fortune."

The following article we copy from the Greenville, S. C., *Enterprise*, of last week:

Our North Carolina Neighbors.

We publish in another column the card if I. B. Sawyer, Esq Mayor of Asheville, N. C., to the Editor of the *News*, at that place. Whilst some of the charges that are contained in it are calculated to place the "business men" of Greenville in an improper position before the people of Western North Carolina, it nevertheless brings to the notice of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Company a matter which, if not arrested, will ultimately injure not only the business of the town of Greenville but also materially lessen the receipts of the Railroad. In justice to our merchants, we would state, that so far as we are informed the bills of solvent North Carolina banks are invariably taken at par in payment for goods, and why it is the management of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad has demanded a refusal of North Carolina money, we are unable to learn. It must be admitted, that during the late financial crisis, through which we are now just emerging, confidence in all banks and even the banking system has been considerably shaken and the discount on North Carolina money, by the people of this State we dare say, has not been greater than was demanded by the people of Asheville and the branch Bank at that place, on the bills of South Carolina banks. It was only a week or two since we saw a Western gentleman in our streets obtaining all the North Carolina money he could get, and giving in exchange the bills of this State, alleging as his reason for so doing, the heavy discount that would be required upon our money at the Bank in Asheville.

We are thinking that the effort of "Geo. W. Jones, Esq., of Greeneville, Tennessee," is only a *ruse*, to induce the trade from Western Carolina to Greeneville, Tennessee, for whilst *he ought to know* that this place offers far greater advantages as a market, for the productions of the people of that portion of North Carolina, he *does know* that Tennessee money is not as good as that of North Carolina, and hence his eagerness to take it.—We opine that the Tennesseeans would even take it in preference to much of their own.

If the people of North Carolina find that they have a better outlet for their produce and grain at Greeneville, Tennessee, than at this place, the natural laws of commerce and trade will carry them there, irrespective of the slight distinctions made in their money. But it does seem to us that such can never be the case, for the people of Tennessee do not want for the produce of other States, they have more of their own than they can consume, and to take North Carolina apples, Buncombe cabbage, etc., into Tennessee, would be considered as great folly as carrying corn into Egypt.

Notwithstanding the slight objections which might be urged against it, we see no good reason for refusing the money of our North Carolina friends at its full value, and that they should be permitted to pay their freights with it. Bills that are made payable in Charlotte, Wilmington or Raleigh might easily be made to suffice the wants of the Road, and thus retain a valuable patronage not only to the Road but to the State generally.

Stray Official.

The Governor of Tennesse offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of Burton, the defaulting Secretary of State, who has strayed off to parts unknown. What do you propose to do with him, Governor?

☞The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner* says the Wheat in that section has been cut, and is much better than was anticipated.

Dreadful Accident.

A steamboat boiler exploded near Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th instant, killing one hundred persons—men, women and children. "Nobody to blame," of course.

☞Messrs. Hammond & Kurkinson have discovered a gold mine in Cass county, Ga., from which they are realizing from $150 to $200 per day.

☞Hon. John P. Hale has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the New Hampshire Legislature.

Death of Rev. T. Stringfield.

Rev. Thomas Stringfield, forty years a minister of the gospel, and a member of the Holston Conference from its organization, died a few days since at his residence near Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county, Tenn.

☞Do you want a refreshing drink of so do water, this hot weather? Call at the store of W. H. Jackson & Co.

Complimentary.

Mr. King, of New York, commenced a reply to the speech of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in which he said:

"I suppose I shall not be required to furnish understanding to the Senator from Georgia, who has chosen to misunderstand the facts of this case, and of course thus to misstate them. I will read the law."

To which Mr. Toombs replied—

"I will certainly relieve the Senator from New York from any obligation to furnish me any brains in this case, because I have seen nothing in that Senator's course which indicated that he could spare any."

Four silver watches were ploughed up last week, in a field, in Akron, Ohio.

☞Another fearful eruption recently occurred at Mount Vesuvius.

☞Congress adjourned last Monday week. The President, however, convened the Senate in special session the next day, to act on important Executive business.

☞From the free and easy manner in which the *Spectator* uses epithets when speaking of us, we infer that it is courting a "first rate" notice. It may be gratified one of these days.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina closed its annual meeting in this place to day. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Dr. Peter Curtis, of Newbern, G. H. P.
Dr. E. F. Watson, of Watsonville, D. G. H. P.
Goold Hoyd, of Greenville, G. K.
D. D Philips, of Hillsboro', G. S.
T. W. Brown, of Wilmington, G. T.
Thos. B. Carr, of Wilmington, G. S.
R. B. Vance, of Asheville, G. C. H.

Wilmington Herald.

Important from Utah.

Forty Thousand Mormons Moving South ward—Ineffectual Attempts of Gov. Cumming to Stop the Hegira.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.

Col. Thos. L. Kane, from Camp Scott, May 16, passed Booneville this evening. He reports Gov. Cumming having returned to Salt Lake City, after making an ineffectual attempt to stop the Mormon hegira to the South.

Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advanced trains were already three hundred miles distant. To evade answering where they are bound, they say they are going South, but their supposed destination is Cedar City, or some part of Sonora.

There were no mules at Camp Scott. Col. Hoffman's train was met twenty miles from the Platte Bridge.

Col. Johnston would await the arrival of the Peace Commissioners.

The Indians were annoying the Mormons, calling them squaws, and say they won't fight.

Brigham Young had delivered the great seal, records, &c., which it was supposed had been destroyed, to Gov. Cumming.

The recent heavy rains extended far to the West, and all the streams are full.

The Despatches from England.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

The mails by the Asia were received here this morning, and so far as the advices concern the British outrages they are very satisfactory. Lord Derby is disposed to make ample reparation for the course pursued by the English cruisers, and peremptory orders have been sent out by this Government to stop the proceedings immediately. It is not impossible that a final settlement of the right of search question will be made at an early day, if certain anticipated changes are effected.

These changes are in the missions of both countries. The Derby Cabinet are firm in power, and it is stated that not only Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley has directions to come home from his secret and mischief making mission, but that Lord Napier will be recalled at an early day. Mr. Dallas is also expected, on the other side of the water, to be recalled, as it is suspected that he sympathized all along during the recent struggle in Parliament with Palmerston; and, indeed, his private letters to parties here indicate as much.

It is further stated that as soon as these changes are made the whole of the British policy in relation to Central America and the Spanish American questions generally will be revised and put in reality upon the footing of good understanding with us which they only seemingly occupied under the Palmerstonian policy.

In a word, the tenor of all the communications from England is of the most friendly character.

Town Washed Away.

St. Louis, June 14.

Cairo City is entirely flooded. All the houses are tumbling down, sinking, or being washed away. Scarcely a building is expected to withstand the flood. All the streams emptying into the Mississippi are rising.

A fellow out west gives the following definition of a widow: "One who knows what's what, and desirous of further information on the same subject."

A man named Wm. Simcock, of Washington county, Pa., recently lost his wife in the morning—was arrested by the constable at 11 o'clock—married his second wife before night—and followed the remains of his first wife, in company with the second, to the grave the day after.

Jesus Passing By.

Oh what tidings, joyful tidings,
Daily spread throughout our land;
Tens of thousands Christ are seeking,
For his blessing waiting stand.
Who can tell us why this changing,
Why this wondrous turning, why?
Why whole cities are awakening?
Is not Jesus passing by?

Have the Holy Spirit's teachings
Bid these crowds for mercy cry?
By its solemn warnings preaching,
"Turn to Christ—why will ye die?"
Or have the holy angels, hov'ring
Round their pathway ever nigh,
Called with gentle voice and loving,
Jesus now is passing by?

Have the winds and waves of passion,
Tossing life's tempestuous sea,
Filled their barks to overwhelming,
And no haven whence to flee?
Have they thus, while toiling rowing,
Knowing not that he was nigh,
Turned and viewed a risen Saviour,
Jesus, who was passing by?

Has the God who earth's foundations
Laid in dark creation's night,
Wrought for them this great salvation,
Turned their darkness into light?
Yes—though blind, diseased, forsaken,
With no refuge whence to fly,
They have found the great Physician,
Jesus, who is passing by

For the Asheville News.

GABRIEL'S CREEK SABBATH SCHOOL, June 6th 1858.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of LEWIS SPRINKLE, a member and student of the School, who died at the residence of his father, E. Sprinkle, on the 3d instant, aged nearly 22 years. He professed religion some five years since, and became a member of the Baptist church. His humble and pious walk as a christian, had endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances, and particularly to his Sabbath School mates.—He died in the full triumphs of a living faith, after an illness of about 13 days, in which time he suffered greatly, but bore it with that patience which becomes the christian. After conversing familiarly with his friends on the things of eternity, he exhorted them to prepare to live with him in a happy immortality.

1. Resolved That the officers and members of the School deeply lament and mourn the loss of their departed school mate.

2. Resolved That we truly sympathise with the bereaved relatives of the deceased and would say to them dry your tears and prepare to live with him where sorrow is no more.

3 Resolved, That the foregoing be spread on the records of the school, for future reference.

4. Resolved That the Secretary transmit this notice and resolutions to the Asheville News for publication, and request the Carolina Baptist, Spectator, and Herald of Truth to copy.

A. A. DEWEESE, Sec'y.

Candidates.

☞We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAME S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. BROWN a candidate to represent Madison county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of this celebrated watering place, would inform the public in search of health or pleasure, that the house will be open and ready for the reception of company on the

First Day of July.

The establishment is commodious and well arranged, and the whole will be in first rate order, so as to render guests comfortable, and make their visit pleasant.

The table will be supplied with every luxury the country affords; and faithful and attentive servants will be in readiness to minister to the wants and gratify the wishes of all.

A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC

is engaged for the season, and will "discourse sweet sounds" morning, noon and night.

The stables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.

There is also connected with the establishment

A LINE OF HACKS,

and gentlemen can be conveyed any where with comfort, safety and speed. A Hack will run regularly twice a day between Asheville and the Springs.

No expense will be regarded, and no effort spared, to render a visit to these health-imparting Springs pleasant and beneficial. There is room for several hundred guests, and all shall be made comfortable.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville.

The Stables at the subscriber's old stand in Asheville will be kept up as usual and horses, hacks, or buggies can be had at any hour.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

June 24, 1858.

To all Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is now in receipt of a very handsome lot of Goods for

Gentlemen's Clothing,

which he is offering for cash as low down as the times will permit, and to first class paying men on reasonable terms on very short time. The utmost pains will be taken to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. He feels justified in saying to his old friends and patrons generally, that his work and styles shall be second to no house in the State.

Every description of

CLOTHING

will be manufactured in his establishment, from a shirt collar to the most costly garment.

The subscriber solicits orders from gentlemen in Western Carolina generally. Orders from a distance must come with references, or they will receive no attention.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by being able to send forth articles superior to all competition, to realize an increased portion of public favor and patronage.

Gentlemen of Western North Carolina, try me in preference to Northern slop shop men.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, June 24, 1858. tf

MOREHEAD.

Great Sale of Lots

On a Credit.

On the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,

Pres. Shephard's Point Land Company.

June 24, 1858. ts

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 18th instant, his negro boy

MINGO,

aged 20 years, tolerably black, weighs 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather tongue-tied and lisps slightly, thick bushy head of hair, rather a down look, and has a small scar on the left cheek. Said boy is suspected to have a free pass. The above reward will be paid for his capture and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him.

M. M. WEAVER.

Reems Creek P. O., Buncombe co, June 24.

Ice Soda Water.

ALL who wish a cool, wholesome and delicious beverage, will find it opposite Gudger's Hotel, at

W. H. JACKSON & CO'S.

June 24, 1858.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LAND

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 25th day of June next, at the Court House in Asheville, proceed to sell the

LANDS

belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased. The first Tract containing about Three Hundred Acres, being the valuable farm at the mouth of Swannanoa River. About eighty acres of this Tract is No. 1 river bottom. On the premises there is a large and elegantly finished

Brick Dwelling House,

and all necessary out-buildings.

—ALSO—

About Three Hundred Acres on the west side of French Broad River, lying immediately opposite the above. About 15 acres of it bottom land, and the rest strong up-land, much of it heavily timbered.

—ALSO—

Another Tract on the west side of French Broad River, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, about 25 of which is first quality river bottom. This tract is also immediately on the river, and adjoining Smith's Bridge.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of one and two years, with Note and approved security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

Such an opportunity to purchase Land is not often presented. Such Lands as the above have not been offered in this market for many years.—Their proximity to Asheville, (the whole being within two miles) their fertility, and desirable location, all combine to make them valuable.

Persons wishing to examine them will be conducted over the premises by W. W. McDowell, Esq., or by the undersigned.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 6 1858.

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Madison county, N. C., a bound boy named James Watts. I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.

A. J. RAMSEY.

June 17, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is employed to close the business of Smith & Chapman. All those indebted to them, by note or book account, will save trouble, and perhaps cost, by calling on him at Room No. 2, Gudger's Hotel, and making payment.

J. DUNLAP.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. SUMMEY would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish Ice to those wishing it, at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified, an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

Asheville, June 10, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office, by the Administrator) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next.

W. W. MEDFORD, Clk.

April 29 1858. Printer's fee $6.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Early Banking in Tennessee.

Under this head a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells a story illustrative of the embarrassment which the old Bank of Nashville encountered, and the circumstances which forced it into liquidation:

Upwards of forty years ago the Legislature of Tennessee chartered the Bank of Nashville, and in the course of time the necessary organization, under the charter, was effected, and the notes, beautifully engraved and properly signed, were ready for circulation. At this point, however, the Bank encountered an unexpected and formidable obstacle. The people of Tennessee at that day were a self relying and practical people, and had but little confidence in Bank Directors or paper money, and could not realize that a piece of paper was as good as a silver dollar. In short, they positively refused to receive the issues of the Bank in payment for the surplus products of their farms. The Bank was in trouble, and unless this foolish prejudice of the people could be overcome it would prove a stillborn affair. At this period the merchants of that region bought up the surplus cattle of the farmers, and drove them to Philadelphia and Baltimore and sold them and laid in their annual supply of goods. At this time Joseph Johnson, (now an old and most respectable citizen of Clarksville, Tennessee,) was a leading merchant at Lebanon, some thirty or forty miles from Nashville.—He dealt in cattle more extensively than any other man in the country, and was more generally known in his own and the surrounding counties than any man in Middle Tennessee. And no man in the State enjoyed the confidence of the people to a greater extent than he did. It occurred to the President of the Bank that Johnson was the very man to inspire the people with confidence in the institution, and if his co-operation could be secured, there would be an end to their trouble, and the people would soon be brought to understand and appreciate the beauties and advantages of a paper currency. He communicated his views to the Board, and they were adopted, and he was authorized to open negotiations with Johnson at once.

Bright and early next morning, the President set out on his financial mission with a good horse and a pair of saddle-bags, well filled with Bank notes, under him. He reached Lebanon that night and called on Johnson next morning. A satisfactory arrangement was soon made. Johnson was to pay out the notes of the Bank for cattle, and the Bank was to provide for their redemption at Johnson's store, Lebanon. Johnson supplied his agent with both paper and silver, and instructed him to pay out the paper money to those who were willing to take *his* guarantee that it could be converted into specie, either at his store or at the Bank in Nashville. Johnson's pledge that it would be redeemed with specie at the will of the holder, induced many of the farmers to take it in payment for their cattle. Esq. Kilpatrick, of Smith county, sold one of Johnson's agents ten head of cattle, and received a one hundred dollar bill in payment. After helping to start the cattle he went to the house and found dinner waiting. He took a seat opposite to his wife. A large bright pewter basin, filled with rich hot soup, occupied the centre of the table, on the Esquire's right a favorite dog was squatted, with his mouth open ready to receive whatever his kind master might throw him. Whilst the Esquire's soup was cooling he took the bank note from his pocket book, and handed it to his wife.

She unfolded it, and after examining the pictures and figures on it, asked the Esqr. what it was. "That's money," said the old man—"a hundred dollars." "Money!" exclaimed the good woman. "Yes," responded the husband, I took it for ten steers that I sold Joe Johnson." "Well! did I ever hear of such a fool," put in the old lady. "Never mind," said the Esquire, "Joe Johnson sent me word that I can get a hundred dollars in specie for it whenever I want it, either at his store or at the Bank, and his word is as good as gold." "Well, take good care of it until you go to town," said the wife, and then folded it up very carefully and reached across the table to hand it to her husband, but by some mishap dropped it into the soup basin.—Quicker than thought the old man's right hand was up to the knuckles in the hot soup. He instantly grasped the note and withdrew his hand, smarting with pain, and threw it out in the direction of the dog. The folded note slipped out, and in the twinkling of an eye it was in Rose's capacious stomach. The old man sprang up and seized Rose by the throat, but it was too late. "Ten steers at one swallow! Joe Johnson nor Joe Damnation, will never make me take any more paper money," roared the enraged Esquire. Poor Rose, unconscious of the value of the morsel he had just swallowed, and being unable to account for the sudden rage of his usually kind master, made a precipitate retreat from the house as soon as he escaped from his master's grasp. As soon as the Esquire's anger and pain subsided a little, he took down his old flint lock rifle, and went out into the yard, and called up his faithful old dog, "well old fellow, your time has come, it is too uncertain to wait," said the old man addressing Rose. He then wiped his moistened eyes and drew a bead on Rose and pulled trigger. A post mortem examination was soon made, and the note found. Between midnight and day next morning, Mr. Johnson was awakened by a tremendous knocking at his door.—He got up found Esquire Kilpatrick with the unfortunate hundred dollar bill. He related his misfortune and demanded its immediate redemption with silver dollars. Mr. Johnson insisted upon his remaining until morning, but he swore that he never would eat, sleep or drink until he got home with the specie for that infernal note. The fate of poor Rose spread like wild fire, and in forty eight hours there was not a note on the Bank of Nashville in Smith county. That sealed the fate of the Bank. This is a true story. The people of Tennessee have got gloriously over their foolish prejudices against Banks.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EDEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, ESQ., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted Hendersonville; J M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

TAILORING.

New Shop at an Old Stand.

C. GREEN,

HAVING removed from Hendersonville to this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Buncombe, and the west generally, that he has bought out the establishment lately kept by John W. Wilson, on the west side of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse square, and having refurnished it with a new stock of materials, he is at all times prepared to execute work in the neatest, most durable style. He will warrant as good fits and well made jobs as can be obtained in this section.

All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.

Having many years since learned the art of Braiding Hair into the different forms of ornament, he is prepared to execute all such work as Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in this art may be seen at the store of Summey, McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be attended to with punctuality.

Asheville, May 13, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25, 1858.

BLANKS

Of every kind for sale at this Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest, and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this roure a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman*, and *Mt. Mitchell* the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.
" " " Asheville, at Gudger's Hotel.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, April 22, 1858—3m

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE. Brick Corner opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

O us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

---

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col Patton's, on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Asheville, May 20, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors

EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858. 1y.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK

FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics."* ASTON *"is himself again."* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $50! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C, Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2 Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

Paper: Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.